

tax stone, which proceeding was noticed by the Maryland convention in October 1776.

The Declaration of Independence was made the 4th of July 1776, and the war of the revolution continued until the month of November 1782, when the treaty of peace was made—during which period both states were otherwise engaged. In 1788 this state by the act of November session of that year, passed for laying out the soldiers lots, declared as a protest your committee believe: “that the line to which said Francis Deakins has laid out the said lots (soldiers lots) is in the opinion of the general assembly far within that which this state may rightfully claim as its western boundary, and that at a time of more leisure, the consideration of the legislature ought to be drawn to the western boundaries of this state as objects of very great importance.” In 1795 this state by resolutions appointed commissioners to meet commissioners from Virginia to settle our southern and western limits, which were sent by Governor Stone to the Governor of Virginia, December 25th 1795, and on the 9th of January 1796 Governor Brooke of Virginia acknowledged the receipt of these resolutions, admitting the question of dispute to be open, with a promise to lay the Maryland proposition before his legislature. In November 1796 Governor Stone in his message to our Legislature, sent the answer of the Governor of Virginia to both branches. In November 1796 this state by resolutions again renewed the subject of her southern and western limits; and in November session 1801 the same subject was again renewed by resolutions which were sent to Governor Munroe of Virginia, as appears by a letter from Governor Mercer: In the years 1802 and 1803, the same subject was renewed by our legislature. Also again in 1810, and 1818, 1824, 1825. In 1826 there was a correspondence on the same subject between Governor Kent of Maryland and Governor Tyler of Virginia. In the letter of Governor Tyler of Virginia of 4th May 1826, the receipt of the Maryland resolutions for the ascertainment and permanent settlement of our boundary line, is acknowledged. The matter in dispute is admitted to be of great importance, and the questions involved are also admitted to be open for friendly settlement. See report and appendix